

8. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein said neutrons are capable of being released from said fullerene molecule as a uniform beam of free thermal neutrons at a uniform energy.

9. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 8 wherein said neutrons are capable of being released from said fullerene molecule by disassembling the fullerene molecule by a laser, an electric field, magnetic field, non-coherent electromagnetic radiation, particle bombardment, pressurization, mechanical force, heat, chemical reaction, electric current, or any combination thereof.

10. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 8 wherein said neutrons are capable of being released from said fullerene molecule by impinging a beam of neutron-containing fullerenes on a metal foil of similar substance.

11. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 8 wherein said neutrons are capable of being released from said fullerene molecule at a location removed from a source of said neutrons.

12. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein said neutrons are capable of decaying into protons.

13. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 12 wherein said neutrons upon decay emit beta radiation and anti-neutrinos.

14. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein said neutrons are capable of transforming into anti-neutrons via neutron/anti-neutron oscillation.

15. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 14 wherein the rate of neutron/anti-neutron transformation is governed by controlling the temperature of the fullerene.

16. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 14 wherein said anti-neutrons are capable of decaying into anti-protons.

17. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 16 wherein said anti-neutrons upon decay emit positrons and neutrinos.

18. (Amended) The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein said neutrons are capable of combining with protons to form deuterium, tritium or a mixture thereof.

A<sup>2</sup>  
Concluded.

19. (Amended) A C<sub>70</sub> fullerene molecule having one or more free thermal neutrons trapped within said fullerene molecule, wherein said neutrons are capable of being released from said fullerene molecule at a location removed from a source of said neutrons by disassembling the fullerene molecule using a laser, an electric field, magnetic field, non-coherent electromagnetic radiation, particle bombardment, pressurization, mechanical force, heat, chemical reaction, electric current, or any combination thereof; or by impinging a beam of neutron-containing fullerene molecules on a metal foil or similar substance.

Please add the following claims:

B  
A

29. The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein the molecule is characterized in that is a beta particle emitter, the beta particle emitter having a half life of about 10 minutes.

30. A fullerene molecule *in order than enabling disclosure* that is a beta particle emitter having a half life of about 10 minutes.

31. The fullerene molecule of claim 30 wherein the fullerene molecule contains greater than 30 carbon atoms.

32. The fullerene molecule of claim 31 wherein the fullerene molecule contains 60 to 70 carbon atoms.

33. The fullerene molecule of claim 3 wherein said fullerene contains about 70 carbon atoms.

34. The fullerene molecule of claim 1 wherein said one or more thermal neutrons are trapped within said fullerene molecule by a method which comprises irradiating said fullerene molecule in a nuclear reactor under a thermal neutron flux at a steady-state thermal power of about 10 to 500 kilowatts for about 5 to 15 minutes.

#### REMARKS

Above, claims 4-6 and 8-19 are amended to make it clear that the claimed subject matter is the fullerene molecule having the claimed characteristic as contrasted with the use or application of the fullerene per se. The amendments are being made to obviate the restriction requirement relative to the non-method claims.